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NOTICE

USSR National Affairs sections of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT are being published in a daily supplement until further notice. Consumers

will receive in this separate volume the following sections normally carried in regular issues of the DAILY REPORT:

Political & Social Developments (R)

Economic Developments (S)

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Scientific Affairs (U)

Military Developments (V)

BOGACHEV SEES 'AGGRESSION' AS REAL AIM OF SDI

LD161854 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

In the debate, which has started in the USA on these days on the "star wars" problems, even the most zealous advocates of the deployment of a large-scale outer space-based anti-ballistic missile defense system are forced to admit that an ABM system cannot ensure an invulnerability of the United States territory. Washington's official representatives do not deny the fact that even after many years of work on the programme of the "Strategic Defence Initiative," spendings on which will turn into 1,000 billion dollars, the U.S. ABM system will not be able to neutralize a retaliatory strike against the U.S. territory. The same officials agree with the critics of the SDI that if even less than ten per cent of the launched nuclear warheads break through the system, this will be enough to throw the United States back into the Stone Age.

What is then the real aim of the U.S. "star wars" plan: Washington's official representatives give at times different answers to this question.

"The aim of the SDI is not an attempt to ensure superiority, but to preserve the strategic equilibrium and thus the guarantees of stable deterrence," said General James Abrahamson, director of the U.S. organisation for the implementation of the SDI, addressing the recent open hearings at the U.S. Congress. John Gardner, assistant of the same Abrahamson, told a conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Washington, which was held behind closed doors, that the implementation of the SDI would sharply change the nuclear balance in favour of the USA and thus enable the United States to preserve a sufficient offensive potential even after "bilateral nuclear exchanges."

There is a good reason to believe that while General Abrahamson was talking on "deterrence" and "preserving a strategic equilibrium" by means of the SDI programme in order to mislead international public, his assistant John Gardner let out the real aims of the apologists of the "star wars."

The Pentagon is working now not only on anti-ballistic missile weapons, but is also developing offensive weapons of enhanced effectiveness at the U.S. Air Force base in Norton in California. As the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said, the Pentagon is creating, in particular, manoeuverable warheads on its intercontinental ballistic missiles and on Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe capable of overcoming a limited ABM of the opposite side, permitted under the treaty of 1972 on a limitation of the ABM systems. This, as the newspaper points out with good reasons, is in direct conflict with the aims of the U.S. SDI proclaimed in public.

In planning the militarisation of outer space and speeding up work to freate strike space systems, the Pentagon is out to open a new extremely dangerous C hannel of the race of anti-ballistic missiles weapons, while simultaneously enhancing the effectiveness of its inter-continental ballistic missiles and submarine based ballistic missiles.

The Pentagon's strategy is aimed by no means at "making the nuclear weapons obsolete and useless," as the Washington propagandists claim. The real aim of the SDI is not defence, but aggression. Mr Weinberger and his assistants are preparing a potential of a first nuclear strike against the socialist countries, that will include also strike space systems deployed over the territory of the socialist countries under the "star wars" plan.

They in the Pentagon hope that as a result of a nuclear attack a considerable part of the Soviet force of retaliatory strike will be destroyed.

Then according to the plans of the Pentagon strategists, use will be made of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" system, that is supposed to be able to protect the aggressor from retribution.

The "star wars" plans are as absurd as the hopes of Washington for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament in face of a threat to its security. In the event American weapons are deployed in outer space the Soviet Union will find effective means to counter these weapons systems. The answer will be sufficiently swift and less expensive than the U.S. programme.

The summit meeting in Geneva has demonstated for the whole world to see that there are points of contact between the stands of the USSR and the USA, that there are opportunities for a quest for mutually acceptable decisions on the limitation and reduction of weapons.

The peoples of the world have the right to expect that the statements on the commitment of the USA to the "star wars" programme are not Washongton's final say. In the final analysis, this programme, which is highly illusory, is equally dangerous to all countries of the world, including the USA.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX' INFLUENCE HARMS U.S.

PM161957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Gan: "Justifying Hopes"]

[Text] Washington, December -- The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva has introduced positive elements to U.S. political life. It may be said without exaggeration that it has lent powerful impetus to hopes of the possibility of a constructive solution to the fundamental problems of our time. You frequently hear people here talking of the "spirit of Geneva-85," by which they mean the emergence of preconditions for long-needed advances in the area of curbing the arms race and normalizing the political and psychological climate in bilateral and international relations.

For perfectly understandable reasons, the understanding, enshrined in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no victors in it generated a special response here. It is no secret that the irresponsible utterances of some U.S. politicians about the "permissibility" of a nuclear conflict and the adventurist concepts of "limited" nuclear strikes have generated a natural reaction in people, making them seriously fear for the destiny of mankind. The words heard from Geneva about the two countries' intention to prevent a catastrophe and not seek military superiority heartened many people and filled them with optimism.

In brief, the majority of Americans welcomed the meeting, considering it the first important step on the path of stabilizing relations and halting the suicidal "race to oblivion." That is why urgent calls are being heard in the United States now to refrain from actions undermining what was achieved in Geneva and to promote the creation of opportunities for practical steps to prevent the arms race in space and halt it on earth.

At the same time, of course, it would be a blatant exaggeration to speak here of the existence of unanimity in assessments of the results of Geneva. A motley, far from homogenous picture is formed from the sum total of opinions, viewpoints, and arguments.

The people who welcomed the Geneva meeting's results with approval are opposed by forces which, unable to thwart the meeting, are now trying to wreak revenge by fuelling anti-Sovietism and militarist hysteria. "We are told that summit meetings are useless, that nothing has changed, and that the arms race will continue until an actual nuclear Armageddon," WASHINGTON POST observer (L. Kenn) writes, commenting on the campaign launched by reactionary ideological centers for the revision of the Geneva results.

On the basis of articles in the press here it is not particularly difficult to determine the methods which are most current in this campaign right now. Alongside the frankly slanderous distortion of the USSR's views and positions on fundamental problems of the present day, phony claims are being disseminated alleging that the difficulties in reaching agreements arise in no way through Washington's fault, but because of "the Soviet Union's inflexibility" and its "failure to understand" the U.S. Administration's policy. Thus, for instance, a report from Moscow published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states that the Soviet side seems to be "misinformed" as to the nature of U.S. policy and the functioning of the U.S. political system. "Hence its view of the United States differs strongly from what is actually the case," the same newspaper asserted in another article from the Soviet capital.

The background to the ill-intentioned and simply inflammatory articles appearing in newspapers and magazines here every day is clear. They very obviously reflect the intention of certain circles to continue to stoke tension in Soviet-U.S. relations and to justify the course toward militarism. These goals are camouflaged by expatiations about Washington's "sincere desire" for detente and arms control, which is already coming up against "Soviet expansionism and aggressiveness" and "hostility and distrust" with regard to the United States.

Take just the "Strategic Defense Initiative," better known as the "star wars" program. Why, THE WASHINGTON POST asks in hypocritical surprise, does the Soviet Union not believe in the U.S. leadership's desire to create a strictly defensive "shield" which would help to stabilize the situation and ultimately rid us of nuclear weapons? The only answer, the newspaper tries to persuade us, is that the Soviet side has "either incomplete or erroneous information." And although the facts state that the anti-missile space system is being conceived by no means as a "shield", but as part of a single offensive complex, the newspaper categorically denies that the United States has any plans to create space strike armaments.

A pretense? Undoubtedly. But there is also misinformation here aimed at the gullible. Here is what is notable: The calumny against the Soviet Union is very often actually contained in articles from Moscow correspondents of leading U.S. newspapers. Indeed, the correspondents themselves sometimes directly cite embassy officials who supply them with this "information" and with tendentious "analyses," "conclusions," and anonymous "competent statements."

However, it may be, arguments involving the Soviet Union's "failure to understand" the political process in the United States do not stand up to criticism collapsing at the very first objective comparison with existing realities. For instance, take the "resentment" over the fact that the Soviet side is allegedly exaggerating the influence of the military-industrial complex in Washington's corridors of power. How can you assert this if you consider that U.S. political scientists themselves invented the term "Pentagonization of politics," having in mind the unprecedented interference in government activity by the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex corporations standing behind it?

In one article the well-known observer A. Lewis wrote of the U.S. diplomats and commentators who have termed the facts that the military contractors are pushing through the SDI program with a view to increasing their profits "inaccurate information" about the United States. How difficult it is, these diplomats and commentators say, to do business with this oversimplified view of America.

Here it is obviously worth remembering D. Eisenhower, the conservative Republican who could scarcely know how prophetic were to be his warnings about the danger of "the military-industrial complex' acquisition of unjustified influence." In the past 25 years the merging of state power with military-industrial capital has reached an unprecedented level. For instance, while in 1980 military appropriations in the United States totalled $138 billion, in the fall of 1985 Congress approved the earmarking of $302.5 billion to the Defense Department.

THE WASHINGTON POST once calculated that by 1990 the total Pentagon expenditure in the postwar period will have amounted to a sum sufficient to buy everything in the United States except the land -- all the houses, plants, trains, aircraft, refrigerators... A minimum of 6 million Americans are now working for the military-industrial complex, which in the past few decades has put 30-50 percent of all U.S. scientists in its service.

"Nowadays," the authoritative scientist (J. Vizner), former adviser on science to presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, says, "it is no longer a question of controlling the military-industrial complex. It is now a question of preventing the United States from being transformed into a totally military society."

There are various ways in which the military-industrial complex influences Washington's policy. Thus, the military-industrial complex corporations have become the main suppliers of personnel for key posts in successive administrations. In the past 10 years Boeing alone has "temporarily posted" nearly 400 of its employees to work in government offices.

You don't need to go far for examples. The present U.S. defense secretary to government service from the Bechtel Corporation, which constructs military bases. Aldridge, under secretary of the Air Force, worked in the Douglas Aircraft and LTV Aerospace and Planning corporations. General J. Vessey, recently retired as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, now has a seat on the board of directors of the Martin Marietta corporation, one of the Pentagon's leading contractors. In other words, the time-honed "revolving doors" principle, whereby there is a constant rotation of military business managers between their firms' headquarters and administration posts, is in operation in relations between Washington and the military-industrial complex.

When the present Republican administration proclaimed its gigantic program for "rearming America" on the pretext of closing the mythical "window of vulnerability," it was the military-industrial complex once again that was behind it. In the past 5 years this program has cost the country over $1 trillion, driving the United States' accumulation of nuclear and other armaments to insane speeds.

The militarization of the U.S. economy and the growth of the military-industrial complex' dangerous influence on Washington's policy could not fail to lead to the point where the "law of the fist" was advanced to the fore in U.S. international actions. The United States' piratical invasion of Grenada, its aggression in Lebanon, the undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua, and the expansion of its armed intervention in Angola and other parts of the world are graphic confirmation of that.

The deployment of new first-strike nuclear missile weapons in the West European countries and the creation of MX ICBM's for the same purpose, the building of the B-1B strategic bombers and Trident missile-carrying submarines and finally, the work which is being accelerated to implement the "star wars" program clearly reflect the administration's publicly declared credo in its approach to the Soviet Union -- "No -- from a position of strength."

The U.S. course toward the implementation of the "star wars" program has resounded to loud applause in the headquarters of the military-industrial complex corporations, which realize full well that it promises them new profits. After all, the Pentagon right now has already invested over $2 billion in so-called "research work" under the SDI program, concluding over 1,500 contracts.

These are all obstinate facts which Americans themselves admit. What "exaggeration" of the military-industrial complex' role can there be when its influence on U.S. political and economic life has become so all-pervasive and so dangerous?

Something else is also obvious, however. However powerful the military-industrial complex' agents in the shape of the Pentagon may be, the decisive word nonetheless remains with the chief of U.S. legislative power. The importance of the Geneva meeting will, of course, be revealed in practical deeds. We are prepared to implement everything useful achieved in Geneva and have the right to expect that the same approach will be displayed by the U.S. leadership.

Few people in our day doubt that militarism is hostile to the peoples, that the arms race lashed on by the military-industrial complex' thirst for profit is senseless and harms the vitally important interests of all countries and all peoples, including the U.S. people.

ADELMAN REJECTS PROPOSAL TO END NUCLEAR TESTING

LD161626 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, December 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports: The United States has a negative view of a proposal by the heads of state and government of six countries, including India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Greece and Sweden, for a total end to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as well as of space arms. This has been admitted bluntly by Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Speaking in an interview with the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, he did not conceal that the United States would continue conducting nuclear testing because, he claimed, "it helps develop newer, more reliable, atomic weapons". Contrary to common sense, Adelman maintained that the continued upgrading of nuclear weapons "leads to strategic arms reductions" and that a comprehensive nuclear test ban would not "help build a more stable world".

He declared hypocritically that the arms race in the South Asian subcontinent "bothers us very much" and that it was that factor that the U.S. Administration took into account when considering sales of any new technologies, including military technologies, to India. He did not say, however, that direct responsibility for the tension in the region is borne by the United States which has been whipping up the arms race in South Asia all the time with its large-scale supplies of newest American weaponry to Pakistan.

The Washington administration official did not make any bones about admitting that the United States intended to continue executing a policy of blackmail and dictate towards India. He said in no uncertain terms, for instance, that India could not count on buying modern electronic hardware in the United States as long as it had a "very close relationship" with the Soviet Union.

SDI SEEN AS 'CHIEF OBSTACLE' TO ARMS LIMITATION

PM131851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Closing the Door to Space for War"]

[Text] 13 Dec -- In the United States and among America's Western partners, whom the White House is trying to involve in its "star wars" program, there is increasing opposition to Washington's plans to militarize space, plans which threaten to wreck the efforts to limit and reduce nuclear armaments. The profound worldwide concern about the threat to peace in space was reflected by the resolution on preventing the arms race in space adopted by the UN General Assembly on the proposal of a large group of countries. In this resolution, for which the representatives of 151 states voted, the international community urgently called on the USSR and United States to hold intensive and constructive talks, aimed at reaching an agreement as soon as possible which would shut tight the door to space for armaments.

The Geneva summit offers an opportunity for this. A number of prominent politicians emphasize that in the present conditions there is tremendous positive significance in the USSR and U.S. leaders' guideline in principle approved in Geneva which enshrined the general concept that nuclear war must never be launched, that there can be no winner in it, and that the USSR and United States do not strive for military superiority. It is also of exceptional significance, commentators stress, that the Geneva joint document confirmed at the highest level the basic goals and tasks of the Soviet-U.S. joint statement, adopted 8 January 1985, which were: to prevent the arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear armaments, and to strengthen strategic stability.

In this connection the "star wars" program is being criticized increasingly sharply. In a report entitled "The Search for Effective Arms Limitation: Recommendations, History, and Analysis," the U.S. lawyers' association came to the conclusion that the White House's "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is "aimed at deploying an ABM system with space-based elements, may lead to a dangerous acceleration of the arms race," since it will cause a "retaliatory buildup" of strategic offensive armaments on the USSR's part. The report also stresses that SDI is incompatible with the 1972 ABM Treaty and, if implemented, will undermine that treaty. Ultimately, SDI will give impetus to a "totally uncontrollable arms race in the sphere both of offensive and defensive systems." The document stresses that "at the moment considerable opportunities remain to elaborate measures gradually leading to major reductions in offensive nuclear armaments." The lawyers' association sees such opportunities in talks based on the ABM Treaty. Their point of departure should be the "strengthening of the treaty itself by eliminating the gaps existing in it." By these gaps the report's authors mean the existence in the treaty of provisions which the U.S. side is deliberately exploiting to partially circumvent this treaty. The lawyers' association supported the need to "retain the ban on tests outside the laboratory and thereby, on the deployment of so-called defensive systems which are being developed [razrabatyvayemyye] within the SDI framework." In the opinion of the report's authors the rejection thus confirmed of the deployment of "star wars" systems will give impetus to the limitation and substantial reduction of nuclear armaments.

Samuel Wells, a prominent scientist and staffer at the Woodrow Wilson international scientists' center in Washington, noted at hearings in the U.S. Congress that U.S. allies are gravely alarmed at many of the main aspects of SDI. They are asking whether the implementation of SDI will not block the entire strategic arms control process and whether it will not lead to the nullification of the ABM Treaty.

"For most NATO members the SDI program remains far too dubious for them to approve immediately," Britain's THE GUARDIAN stresses, analyzing the results of the recently completed session of the NATO foreign ministers' council in Brussels. Opposition parties in Japan oppose their country's participation in the "star wars" program.

In the United States, simultaneously with the widening protests against the "star wars" program, those forces which defend the administration's position on questions of the use of space for military forces have stepped up their activity. Representatives of right-wing circles and the military-industrial complex, which is directly involved in state orders for the manufacture and testing of the elements of space defense, are expressing their views increasingly frequently. Particular zeal is displayed in this matter by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger; General J. Abrahamson, director of the organization to implement the SDI; F. Ikle, under secretary of defense; R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense; G. Keyworth, science adviser to the President; and notorious retired generals like D. Graham.

Thus, in a statement at the hearings in Congress on 10 December J. Abrahamson again tried to make out that the plans for the militarization of space are aimed at eliminating nuclear arms, that their objective is to "free the whole world from the fear of nuclear war." Abrahamson also tried once again to make the "star wars" program "fit" the ABM Treaty, claiming that its implementation takes account of the observance of that document. R. Perle, for his part, also speaking on Capitol Hill the other day, declared frankly that the United States firmly intends to continue work to create [sozdaniye] space strike arms within the framework of the "star wars" program. If research in this sphere culminates in success, he stressed, the deployment of a "strategic defense system will be an immediate prospect."

Right-wing forces in Congress, represented by Senators J. Helms and P. Laxalt and members of the House of Representatives J. Kemp and D. Edwards, entirely reject proposals for any restrictions on the SDI program. They actively advocate the repudiation of the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems and come out against the observance of the SALT II treaty. This stepping up of the activity of SDI's champions is largely oriented toward extracting additional appropriations for that program from the U.S. Congress.

But despite all these efforts by militarist circles, in general, the country's public, as can be seen from public opinion polls, is aware that SDI is the chief obstacle in the path of nuclear arms limitation. The dangerous nature of this program of the U.S. Administration's is becoming increasingly apparent to U.S. public opinion. One indication is the continuing campaign to collect signatures for petitions in favor of scientists' refusing to conduct research within the SDI framework. This campaign has been launched in such major scientific centers as Cornell, Chicago, and Illinois Universities, Ohio State University, and the California and Massachusetts Institutes of Technology. It is reported that the petition has been signed by 10 Nobel Prize winners, among them the well-known physicist H. Bethe.

Continuing to analyze the results of Geneva, the U.S. press notes, in particular, that through the fault of the U.S. Administration, which proved not to be ready for real progress on key issues, an accord was not reached on such fundamental problems as nuclear arms reduction and the nonmilitarization of space. In this connection it is noted that as before, the path to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war lies not through the militarization of space, but through the strengthening of universal security, and it is these questions which mainly determine the state and development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Americans opposed to the arms race stress that the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike systems would sharply destabilize the entire strategic situation.

The administration's assurances on the defensive nature of SDI have nothing in common with the real state of affairs. It is quite obvious that progress along the path of the implementation of U.S. military space programs, on which the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex insist, will not strengthen U.S. security, but will, on the contrary, undermine it. In this connection they cite the remark made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Geneva to the effect that the USSR will not remain an impassive observer in conditions where steps are being taken which undermine the Soviet Union's security and the security of the socialist countries. A compromise on the matter of nuclear arms reduction is possible, the Soviet leader stressed. But only given a total ban on space strike arms. If the door to space is firmly closed, the resolution of these questions is possible.

U.S. GROUPS TRY TO MAKE SDI PROGRESS 'IRREVERSIBLE'

PM131510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy commentary: "Who Is 'Gold Stone' For?"]

[Text] The U.S. military department has reported the signing of a contract with the McDonnell Douglas corporation to develop [razrobotka] the (khedi) ABM complex intended to intercept ICBM warheads on reentry. The cost of the deal is almost half a billion dollars. Shortly before this the Pentagon placed an order with the Lockheed corporation for the creation [sozdaniye] of the Eris ABM system which is to destroy targets in space in the descent phase of their trajectory. Lockheed has been allocated $400 million.

Thus, in just a single month two leading concerns in the U.S. military-industrial complex have obtained almost $1 billion for the implementation of the "star wars" program. The contracts with other subcontractors participating in the development [razrabotka] of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) run into hundreds of millions. And many of these developments [razrabotok] and much of the research is incompatible with the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty. The Eris complex, for instance, is being created [sozdayetsya] on the basis of the Minuteman ICBM and the ABM Treaty prohibits giving these missiles the capability to "resolve tasks of countering strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory and not to test them in an ABM mode [v tselyakh pro]."

This month the Pentagon planned to hold a nuclear test code-named "Gold Stone" at a test range in Nevada. Its aim was to check the potential of a "nuclear-powered" X-ray laser. The United States intends to deploy stations equipped with these lasers in near-earth space in order to hit various targets. These plans contravene the provisions of the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, whose participants pledged not to place in orbit around the earth objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

The Livermore laboratory, which has been designing X-ray lasers, has recently received an additional $60 million from the government. "The program for the creation [sozdaniye] of laser weapons which this laboratory is implementing," the LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, "is continuing to expand at an accelerated pace and is generously financed by the Department of Energy, acting in the role of patron of the laboratory and the organization for the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative."

What are the Pentagon, the military-industrial concerns, and the other "patrons" of SDI after? To wreck the Soviet-U.S. accord sealed at the Geneva summit between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan on the acceleration of talks on preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. They are striving to make the process of the slide into "star wars" irreversible.

However, there is widening opposition in the United States to this fatal course. The other day 30 members of the House of Representatives demanded that Defense Secretary C. Weinberger postpone the "Gold Stone" test. The New York Bar Association believes that the only sensible alternative to "star wars" is to strengthen the ABM Treaty, which is the "most important and successful arms control treaty." This viewpoint is shared by many people. After all, SDI's "gold stones" will just enrich the monopolies and not make the U.S. people secure.

U.S. CONTINUES NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS DESPITE BAN

LD151126 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Dec 85

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" program; commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] The United States carried out yet another nuclear test at the Nevada proving ground a few days ago. The test, code named "Hawk's Nest," was the 15th nuclear explosion to be set off by the United States this year. There's no doubt therefore that Washington has turned a deaf ear to the Soviet Union's invitation to join it in suspending nuclear tests. The Soviet Union did so on 6 August. In the opinion of its leaders, to suspend nuclear tests on a mutual basis would be a concrete step toward ending the arms race.

The Soviet initiative got a chilly reception in the American capital. At first Washington dismissed it as a propaganda plov and claimed verification problems. But when America later on carried out a nuclear test, Soviet and foreign experts promptly came up with its characteristics, though the Pentagon had made no formal announcement. After this the talk of verification problems died down somewhat but instead the Americans began claiming that a nuclear arms moratorium or ban would be just a partial measure which would in no way help to tackle the whole problem. Therefore they claimed, it's necessary to pursue global solutions instead of dissipating efforts. Only those who want to continue the nuclear arms race at any cost can think so.

Yet the United States continues its test program. You can talk as much as you please of your goodwill and desire to rid mankind of the nuclear threat, but you can prove your intentions with practical moves alone. Just compare the Soviet and the American attitude to the problem of nuclear tests and you'll see who is really trying to stop the disastrous nuclear arms race and who merely pays lip service to this necessity. Today is 14 December. The Soviet moratorium expires on 1 January. The Soviet Government has warned that if the United States followed its example its moratorium might last indefinitely. A lack of response on the part of America would force the Soviet Union to resume tests.

As Soviet leaders have said more than once their country cannot allow anyone to attain superiority over it. There's still enough time for Washington to display its political realism and goodwill.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS

LD161020 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, December 16 TASS -- An international conference opened today at Geneva's Palais des Nations to discuss security and prospects for disarmament in Europe. During two days, its participants -- prominent statesmen, public figures, famous scientists, journalists and diplomats from many European countries and the USA -- will exchange opinions on the continent's most burning issues, including the need for disarmament and the need to prevent the arms race in outer space and to ban chemical weapons.

REPORTAGE ON 41ST CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

Session Previewed

LD141347 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 14 TASS -- The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) -- the main economic organization of socialist countries which is to open in Moscow on December 17 will analyze a comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member states in the period to the year 2000.

According to Academician Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the program will become a basis for a coordinated and in some spheres a single scientific and technological policy of the CMEA member states. He added that the implementation of the program "would expand possibilities of rendering all-round assistance to developing countries in combatting backwardness, diseases, hunger and poverty."

Zholkver Commentary

LD162318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] An extraordinary CEMA session opens in Moscow tomorrow. The agenda for this meeting, which is to take place at the level of heads of government, contains an examination of a draft comprehensive program for scientific and technical cooperation between CEMA member-states. This program, calculated until the year 2000, has been elaborated on instructions of a CEMA summit-level economic conference which took place in Moscow in June 1984. Scientific and technical cooperation between the socialist states is of great significance for accelerating their social and economic development. The documents of many fraternal parties, published in connection with their forthcoming congresses, emphasize that the conduct of agreed economic policies and unification of scientific resources will allow our countries to reach more quickly the leading levels of technical progress, multiply their production potential and ensure the speedies rise in national welfare.

I happened to spend last week in the GDR, and I was able to see for myself how much attention was being devoted to all these questions at the SED pre-election conferences that are taking place now. A graphic example of effectiveness of our cooperation was an exhibition of scientific equipment making by the Academies of Sciences of our two countries which opened in the last few days in Berlin.

I will note that the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the fraternal countries is an organic, component part of their general agreed policies on world matters. The fundamental directions of these policies were again confirmed at the recent Prague meeting between the top-level leaders of Warsaw Pact member-states. They expressed full support for the constructive position presented by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the Geneva talks and confirmed the principled course of the fraternal socialist countries for eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

At the same time, it should be noted that Washington, even after Geneva, has continued to force the arms race and, simultaneously, has relied on weakening the states of the socialist community, hoping for their uncoupling. The present trip by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Bucharest and Budapest also was a manifestation of that kind of course. But attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist countries are a useless venture. At the very same meeting in Prague it was emphasized that in the present, complicated international conditions the unity and cohesion of the allied socialist countries are of paramount significance.

Supka Details Aims

LD162247 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 16 (CTK correspondent) -- The 41st extraordinary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) which opens here tomorrow will discuss a draft program of scientific-technological progress of the CMEA countries up to the year 2000, submitted by the Executive Committee of the Council, CMEA Deputy Secretary Ladislav Supka said here today.

The purpose of the program is to coordinate the efforts of the fraternal countries in key areas of scientific and technological advances - electronization of the national economy, comprehensive automation, nuclear energy engineering, development and production of new materials, and faster development of biotechnologies.

Ladislav Supka said that the main tasks will be to develop [words indistinct] of computer systems, develop and introduce flexible automated systems and industrial robots, to change the energy structure of the CMEA countries by the replacement of classical fuels by nuclear fuels, to develop and introduce new progressive materials, and to expand cooperation in biotechnologies, with the use of gene and cell engineering methods.

The aim of the program is to extend food resources, use new energy resources, introduce waste-free technologies, ensure environmental protection and solve pressing problems in medicine, Ladislav Supka said.

Soviet Delegation Listed

LD161649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have confirmed the composition of the USSR delegation to the 42nd [number as heard] extraordinary session of CEMA, which is to open on 17 December in Moscow. The delegation comprises:

Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as head of the delegation; Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of USSR Gosplan; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, permanent representative of the USSR to CEMA; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and Comrade Maltsev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

GDR Delegation Arrives

LD162345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, 16 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR delegation to the 41st (extraordinary) meeting of CEMA arrived in Moscow this afternoon. The delegation is headed by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Willi Stoph and the members of the delegation were cordially welcomed at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The GDR delegation comprises Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning commission; Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; Guenter Ehrensperger, director of the Planning and Finance Department in the SED Central Committee; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and GDR first deputy foreign minister.

Filipov Leads Bulgarians

AU161828 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 16 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian delegation led by Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, leaved for Moscow. It will take part in 41st extraordinary meeting of the session of the C.M.E.A.

The delegation recruits Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of mechanical engineering, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and constant representative of Bulgaria in the C.M.E.A., Mr. Kiril Zarev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr. Stoyan Markov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, and Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Polish Delegates Arrive

LD161936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Delegations from the CEMA member-states have arrived in the Soviet capital for the 41st extraordinary CEMA session, which begins tomorrow. Zbigniew Messner is accompanied by Marian Wozniak, Manfred Gorywoda, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Zbigniew Szalajda and others. At the December meeting, the heads of government will be examining the draft comprehensive program for the advance of science and technology in the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000.

Lazar Heads Hungarians

LD161535 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Hungarian delegation which under the leadership of Premier Gyorgy Lazar is to take part in the special session of CEMA has left for Moscow.

The members of the delegation are Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi; Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, and Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs. The delegation will be joined in Moscow by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, our country's permanent CEMA representative, and Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technological Development Committee.

Czechoslovak Delegates Arrive

LD161630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived in Moscow today to attend the 41st CEMA session. Other delegation members are: Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and permanent Czechoslovak CEMA representative; Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for scientific-technical and investment development; Zbynek Sojak, CPCZ Central Committee departmental head; and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy Czechoslovak foreign affairs minister.

The Czechoslovak delegation was greeted at the Vnukovo Airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman; Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary; and other representatives.

Ryzhkov Meets Delegations

LD162119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 41st extraordinary CEMA session:

Bulgaria, led by Comrade Filipov;

Hungary, led by Comrade Lazar;

Vietnam, led by Comrade To Huu;

GDR, led by Comrade Stoph;

Cuba, led by Comrade Rodriguez;

Mongolia, led by Comrade Sodnom;

Poland, led by Comrade Messner;

Romania, led by Comrade Dascalescu;

Czechoslovakia, led by Comrade Strougal. The delegates were met by Comrade Ryzhkov; Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; the permanent representation of the USSR to CEMA, and also CEMA Secretary Comrade Sychev. Among those who met them were the ambassadors of the respective countries in the Soviet Union.

Ryzhkov Opens Session

LD171018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The solution of great social and economic tasks to intensify and raise the efficiency of public production in the states of the socialist community are being closely linked to the development and deepening of mutual cooperation. Particular significance is attracted by the creation of a firm base for working out an agreed, and in (?some) areas, unified scientific and technical policy and the practical implementation, in the common interest, of the higher achievements of science and technology. These cardinal tasks of future interaction are the center of attention of the participants of the 41st extraordinary CEMA session which opened today in Moscow.

The sitting of the higher organ of CEMA, in accordance with the accord achieved, is being held at the level of heads of government. Taking part are delegations headed by Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria; Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary; To Huu, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam [title as heard]; Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba; Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia; Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of Romania; Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Strougal, premier of the government of Czechoslovakia; as well as CEMA secretary Sychev.

Taking part in the session are: Doynov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, minister of machine building of Bulgaria; Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam and its permanent representative to CEMA; Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, ambassador of Cuba to the USSR; Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other comrades.

Opening the 41st extraordinary sitting of the CEMA session, its chairman, Comrade Ryzhkov, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, cordially welcomed the heads of the delegations of the fraternal countries and all participants in the sitting, and passed to them the wish for successful, fruitful work from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 15 Dec 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Igor Pavlovich Charikov, All-Union Radio international commentator; with Vladimir Viktorovich Bolshakov, PRAVDA observer; and Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev, TASS political observer]

Geneva Summit

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades! Almost a month has gone by since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. With the passage of time, however, the range of this event is becoming more and more noticeable and tangible. Among other things this is indicated by the fact that the meeting itself and its results remain literally at the center of the attention of the major world press organs and of state, political and public figures in the United States, the countries of Western Europe, and other world countries. It would be more correct to say that a process of interpreting everything that was said and done in Geneva is now taking place, a process of reevaluating individual manifestations in international life. No one now has any doubts that the results of the Geneva meeting will have and are already having the most direct influence upon international affairs and mutual relations between states. We will talk about this a little later. And there is no doubt now that the Geneva dialogue was, if you like, a historic necessity, for the current stage in the development of international relations can rightly be called critical -- critical in the sense that mankind finds itself faced with a choice between survival and the threat of complete destruction.

The Geneva meeting, or more precisely its results, has created possibilities for changing over from a state of confrontation to a process of searching for ways leading toward the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and mutual relations between other states. From our point of view, the policy is one of consistent, persistent striving to achieve the main objective, regardless of circumstances or periods which are sometimes unfavorable. It is a set of efforts, an ability to assess the arguments of the other side and to find a compromise solution which takes into account the interests of both sides and which is founded upon the principle of equality and identical security. The Geneva meeting is rightly looked upon as the beginning of a positive process. A few days ago, President Reagan used precisely these words beginning, because any beginning envisages that there will be a continuation. And by continuation we mean, in concrete terms, the implementation of the accords which were reached between the leaders of our two countries. I would like to quote from the speech Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev made recently to U.S. businessmen in Moscow. He said: We have entered an exceedingly crucial period in which words, intentions and political statements must materialize in specific decisions and deeds. As you know, what we are talking about are decision and deeds which would encourage a smoothing-out of Soviet-U.S. relations and an overall improvement in the world political climate. After this brief introduction of mine, I would like to yield to one of the participants in our program, my old friend Vladimir Viktorovich Bolshakov, the PRAVDA observer. He reported the progress of the Geneva meeting as a special correspondent and contributed a whole series of analytical articles to the pages of PRAVDA.

[Bolshakov] It has to be said that the adherence to the "star wars" concept by President Reagan personally and the majority of his administration was the main obstacle at the Geneva meeting to the adoption of accords like those which the Soviet Union proposed and which were supported by many realistically-minded figures in the United States.

No matter what has been said overall about this concept, it has to be approached in a sober way. No matter how romantic the name that has been given to the program for creating strike armaments in space, it does not, of course, pursue the aim of creating some kind of defensive weapon. If it is a shield, then it is a shield from behind with which they can deliver a strike against the Soviet Union. There is no foundation for us to suppose that the space weapons being created by the United States will not be used to hit targets on earth, that there only exist plans for the defense of the United States against missiles. But these plans for providing defense against missiles of themselves, so to speak, intensify to a certain degree the nuclear missile potential of the United States. The calculation is being made on gaining the possibility of delivering a nuclear strike first against the Soviet Union -- this at first was not concealed by the apologists of "star wars" -- and of sitting things out themselves behind this shield, thereby either substantially reducing the counter-strike and its effects upon the territory of the United States and its strategic forces, or preventing such a counter-strike altogether.

Of course, as far as preventing it is concerned, that is not very realistic; even if it proves possible to reduce it there then arises the temptation to take what the Pentagon strategists call acceptable losses. And as you know, acceptable losses is reckoned in millions of human lives. But even this does not stop the Pentagon adventurists. This position of the United States was subjected to serious analysis on our part. President Reagan was told directly in Geneva that we cannot agree that this is supposedly a peaceful venture, that the Soviet Union will be compelled to take definite measures in order to find an equivalent response to the nuclear-missile space shield being created by the United States, and that we cannot in any event consider issues concerning the reduction of strategic armament in particular without having previously closed the door to the breakthrough of the arms race into open space. This Soviet position remained precise and one of principle from the very beginning to the end, and we continue to adhere to it now.

NATO Discussions

[Grigoryev] As far as "star wars" is concerned, it has to be said that this problem concerns not just the two great powers but other countries, too, and primarily those in Western Europe: for the U.S. Administration is making every effort to draw its European allies in NATO into the preparations for the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

In this connection, it is interesting to take a look at the veritable NATO marathon, the sessions of various NATO organs which this year have been lasting longer than ever before. Without any doubt, the main issue in all these NATO discussions has been the Geneva talks: the problem of the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the problem of making a 50 percent reduction in strategic armaments, a proposal which was made by our country. And it has to be said that by this last stage in the NATO marathon Washington had managed to achieve a situation in which one of its closest allies had said "yes" precisely, clearly and formally, even, on paper, to its own involvement in preparations for "star wars." This was Britain. Next in line is the FRG. It has not uttered its formal, official "yes" -- but it is virtually ready to do so. Ost, an official spokesman for the FRG Government, has stated that this "yes" will be said at a session of the Bonn cabinet next Thursday, 18 December. [as heard] There's no need to think that all of this -- whether in the FRG, which, I repeat, has almost said "yes," or in other NATO countries -- there's no need to think that all of this is taking place painlessly and easily.

While the leaders of the ruling coalition in the persons of Chancellor Kohl and Strauss, the chairman of the Baravian Christian Social Union Party, are giving a simple "yes" -- Kohl says that SDI is morally justified, Woerner, his defense minister, says that it is both morally justified and politically necessary -- and while Strauss is simply urging along the involvement of the FRG in the "star wars" program, saying that the Americans are very disappointed about the contradictory reaction on this topic on the banks of the Rhine; at the same time there are political figures, and some of them are in the ruling coalition, who in general are wavering: first and foremost there is one member of the ruling coalition with the Free Democratic Party.

Why, then, is the FRG apparently going to participate? We'll put it like that; it is apparently going to participate in this. There are three reasons here. There is above all the so-called Atlantic solidarity; and there is the aspiration of the Federal Republic to become equal with such nuclear powers as Great Britain and France, possessing their nuclear forces; but also -- and far from in the last place -- there are the interests of the military-industrial complex, which is, of course, attempting to participate in sharing out this gigantic and profitable pie. Such concerns as the Messerschmitt-Blokow-Blohm aircraft and missiles concern in Bavaria have already, so to speak, practically held out their hands in order to participate in this business. Naturally, on the other hand, many political figures, not to mention the FRG public, are aware that participation by Bonn in this program will inevitably influence East-West relations, and specifically relations between the Federal Republic and its East European socialist neighbors, But in the overall assessment I maintain that unfortunately the first consideration will evidently win here all the same.

[Bolshakov] I would still like to add to what was said about this Atlantic marathon. We are now observing a process that seems to me to be highly dangerous. The Soviet leadership noted in Geneva and then in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, that we hope that what the United States said about SDI in Geneva is not its last word, that we will still manage to find some kind of understanding. It has to be taken into account that on 16 January the Geneva talks on the whole complex of issues -- strategic weapons, nuclear means of intermediate range, and on nonmilitarization of space -- will be renewed. And in Geneva, both leaders confirmed their adherence to the agreement of January of this year, where it was set down that it is necessary to resolve all these issues as a single set. What, then, is taking place now, as more and more countries are being drawn into the implementation of the program of developing and testing of "star wars" technology? Well, the process of arms control, as they say in the West -- we use different terms, the process itself, so to say, the process of disarmament in its broad movement -- this will effectively be placed into increasingly more complex conditions. It will be very difficult to achieve accords if the door for the arms race in space is wide open. The results will be the same as what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked about in Paris. What is achieved in solving a number of issues when they are approached from the position of achieving some kind of advantage over the Soviet Union? As he said, they are hammering in the nails and tightening the screws and they then propose to pull them out with their teeth. Perhaps all the same in U.S. and NATO circles they will seriously think about what is now being done.

What for? For the sake of the wolf-like appetites of these military and industrial complexes, the will of the people is being ignored. And another revealing factor. Just take for instance this fact: In the United States in 1984, 54 percent of Americans questioned supported SDI.

They did not then understand, as they say, what it was, but following the opening of discussions in the United States in July of this year, only 43 percent of Americans were in favor. Before the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva, even fewer of them were in favor. The support for "star wars" is falling in the United States as well as in Western Europe and in other countries of the world. It has to be said that a new psychological climate is now being established in Soviet-U.S. relations, that is, precisely the kind of climate in which it would be possible without any banalities, without propagandist cliches, without political invective against each other, to state one's own views on the most cardinal problems of the present time, the problem of peace and war. And I think that this new psychological climate is a very important factor in our relations with the United States. If the United States follows our example, our call for the preservation of all the good which was embodied in the Geneva accords, if they do not try to make artificial obstacles to it, then our world may truly become a far safer place than it is at present. And I think that the United States has an equal degree of interest in undertaking specific steps aimed at curbing the arms race and at not allowing its being spread into space, because it fully corresponds to the interests of their own security. And the Soviet Union is not at all interested in weakening U.S. security in any degree at all. We are in favor of the strategic parity which now exists, but at a much lower level.

Human Rights

[Grigoryev] There was another event on an international scale last week -- 10 December is International Human Rights Day, which is marked under the aegis of the United Nations and on its initiative, in the most varied countries of the world. It has to be said that the question of human rights is a problem which is present at both talks between politicians and at large public forums, and a problem of such a nature that representatives of different social systems generally clash in ideological struggle. It is a very intense problem and one which causes lots of controversy. Well -- and why conceal it? -- if we come back to Geneva again, as is known, the U.S. side tried in every way to bring to the forefront the human rights question, which is undoubtedly of great significance but is nonetheless a secondary matter in comparison with the key problem of peace and security, and tried to use it in its ideological struggle with the Soviet Union. But it is paradoxical that with every year, every month, every week, the more the ideological struggle is whipped up, the sharper it becomes, the more frequently imperialist propaganda tries to use this question to blacken real existing socialism, the more -- and I repeat -- with every year, every month, every week and with even every day, reality brings facts which time and again confirm that truth that in the capitalist world, in the world of lawlessness, there can't be real true human rights and human freedoms.

We'll start with the first human right, the right to life. If there exist forces pushing the world toward war, then these forces are trying to violate the first, most sacred, human right. If in the imperialist world masses of the people are deprived of such a foremost human right as the right to labor, as the right to a roof over your head and to housing and to education, then this proves again and again that capitalism is not capable of ensuring these fundamental rights. Here are quotes from a statement adopted recently in the West German town of Goettingen by participants in a federal conference of the unemployed. According to official data, they represented 2.2 million West German citizens -- and according to trade union data, 4 million West German citizens -- who are deprived of the right to work.

One of the people I talked with said jokingly that the amendment has been half-dead for a long time, since one of its co-authors, Senator Jackson, as we know, has been laid to rest, and the other, Senator Vanik, is, I believe, no longer in office. All that remains is for the U.S. Congress to annul the amendment altogether.

Well, to speak seriously, if they were to do so, it could be a concrete proof of the willingness of the U.S. side to meet us halfway in reviving detente in the sphere of trade. To tell the truth, there's been no lack of verbal assurances of that sincerity, of that willingness. Literally everyone I talked to said yes, we're willing, we personally are willing to do something of the kind. But then each of them asked the practical question: Well, good. We're all willing. You are willing, and, yes, we confirm our willingness. We already have some traditional contacts, certain contracts are in existence, we have deals that have been carried through; but how are we going to move forward in this direction? For instance, what types of goods could we buy from the Soviet Union? And, you know, this question struck me as a bit naive. Because just a few previously, I had met and talked with a West German businessman called Erhard (?Tidmann), who is the head of the moscow office of a firm called (?Gehwicke). Well, this firm has already purchased in the Soviet Union, for the internal West German market -- I repeat, for the internal market, where competition, of course, is very tough -- 40,000 Soviet Biryusa refrigerators, is ready to buy Minsk refrigerators: has already bought 20,000 Selena radios, 1,000 Salyut receivers and a lot of other electrical consumer goods, including air conditioners and television sets and so on.

So evidently, there really is a possibility of finding articles of Soviet manufacture for foreign markets. And when I was asked that question, I replied to my U.S. questioner: Take a better look! Study your own market a bit more, and you'll see at once that the possibilities do , indeed, exist, and that there's no need to stick to traditional things like, say, the products of cottage industries and that sort of thing; you can introduce some variety into the list of goods going in both directions.

However that may be, I think -- and this is now being admitted, in effect, by the observers who are analyzing the outcome of the ASTEC meeting in Moscow -- that this was a very important meeting, important, again, in terms of its consequences.

Already, as I was told, immediately or soon after the close of the session, concrete business talks have begun between the representatives of particular firms and corporations and leaders of our foreign trade organizations, ministreies and departments.

It follows then, as you were saying, Vladimir Viktorovich, that a new psychological climate is beginning to predominate in Soviet-U.S. relations. Well, the meeting of business circles of our countries that was held in Moscow last week has been an example of the fact that this new psychological climate has appeared, and is beginning, as it were, to exert its influence.

Well, comrades, that brings today's broadcast to an end. I thank you on behalf of those taking part. Goodbye, and all the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD140045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Dec 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Pavel Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; with Kipras Mazheyka, station correspondent in Burssels; and Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernyshev, TASS military and political observer]

Summit 'Certain Success'

[Excerpt] [Kasparov] Hello, dear listeners. Letters are still coming into our editorial office expressing your wide support for the active peace policy being conducted by the Soviet state on the world scene. In particular, many letters to some extent or other, concern the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. I followed closely the talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva, writes, among others, (Nadezhda Demyanovna Bayuk) from (Targan) village in Volodarka Rayon, Kiev Oblast, and I want to express my ardent support for the CPSU's peace-loving policy.

Pointing to the fact that the Soviet-U.S. meeting was a certain success, the authors of the letters nonetheless stress that it is a matter only of the first step in the business of reducing the present tension in the world. The political statements made in Geneva by both sides must be underpinned now by concrete decisions and deeds. Unfortunately, however, Washington's actions so far demonstrate the reverse, says listener (Byvaltsev) who lives in (Uvarovo) village, Mokrousova rayon in Kurgan Oblast, in his letter. While favoring a limitation of the nuclear threat to mankind in words, the United States at the same time is not stopping its nuclear tests. President Reagan, in my view, had hardly got back to Washington from Geneva when the papers were already reporting a new nuclear explosion by the United States, he stresses.

SDI Plans

Many other listeners also express concern at the policy of the present U.S. Administration in their letters. In particular, people are alarmed at Washington's obstinancy in clinging to the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. This explains their desire to find out better what the so-called space shield is, which they constantly talk about across the ocean. Listeners (Shcherbina) from Nikolayev city, (Aleksandr Ivanovich Tyutrin) from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, (Boris Valentinovich Lizgachev) from Chkalovsk, Gorkiy Oblast, ask us to talk about it in more detail. The same request comes in a letter from Leningrad written by a schoolboy, but evidently an absent-minded one -- how else can one explain the fact that he forgot to put his name on the envelope? Many other listeners also ask us to talk about what the space defense system dreamed up in the United States is. I shall ask TASS military and political observer Vladimir Chernyshev, who is with me in the studio, to answer you. Over to you, Vladimir Nikolayevich:

[Chernyshev] Within the framework of SDI there are new, so-called exotic types of weaponry being developed [razrabatyvayutsya] -- laser, beam, electromagnetic cannons. Another category of weaponry is a new type of homing antimissile, that is a missile interceptor. This weaponry is supposed to be deployed both on earth and in space on battle platforms and is also to be delivered by special rockets to the area of application. A specialized antisatellite weapon, which is now being widely developed in the United States, is also related to strike space weapons.

Strike space weapons have a number of properties unique to them, for example they have a global range of action. Strike space weapons sited in near-earth orbits and equipped with maneuvering systems, can appear at virtually any moment over the territory of any state and create a genuine threat to its security. The target of such weapons can be installations located both in space and in the atmosphere and on the surface of the earth. Space weapons of the laser and beam type will possess a high level of readiness for use and almost instantaneous action. Moreover, they are designed in effect for automatic use, excluding human participation, and therein lies their special danger.

There is much talk in the United States at present about the defensive nature of SDI, that is the utilization of strike space weapons against the missiles of the other side. This is only one aspect of the program. But even from this viewpoint SDI represents a big threat. After all, when covered with a space shield, nuclear means of attack will become even more dangerous.

This is how, for example, a new war scenario is presented in the Pentagon. First U.S. antisatellite complexes or strike space weapons will be put into action to take out Soviet space systems warning of a nuclear missile attack and communications control systems. At the same time, the first nuclear missile strike is made against the Soviet Union -- part of the U.S. strategic weapons and medium-range weapons systems. Here they calculate on decapitation, that is, taking out organs of state and higher military leadership and disarming the opposing side, thus destroying a considerable part of its strategic nuclear forces and other military targets and installations of military industrial potential. The antimissile defense system is entrusted with the task of intercepting in flight those remaining strategic weapons which would be launched as a retaliatory strike by the Soviet Union. Here the side which attacks first would keep part of its offensive forces as a means for blackmail and coercion.

And now let us take a look at how the antimissile shield itself will work. It will consist, as planned, of several succeeding frontiers or echelons. At first the United States talks of three echelons. Now there is already talk of five and seven echelons, but let's look at the very simplest -- a three-echelon, system of antimissile defense. The main role here is given to the first space echelon whose weapons will hit, as the authors of "star wars" calculate, missiles used in the retaliatory strike, and what is more will hit them while still over the territory of the Soviet Union at the initial, so-called acceleration stage of their trajectory up to a height of the order of 500 km. This is during about 2-5 minutes' time after the missiles take-off. This echelon is planned to consist of laser and beam weapons sited on dozens, or indeed hundreds of space battle platforms.

On the middle section of the flight trajectory the missiles that are still intact are opposed by the weapons of the second space echelon -- satellites with electromagnetic cannons and homing missiles. For example, one of the drafts envisages the siting in near-earth orbit of about 500 satellites and on each of them it is intended to site 40-50 interceptor missiles. The heights of the middle sector of the flight are from 500 to 1,200 km.

On the final stage of the trajectory, starting from heights of 100 to 800 km ending with heights to 9 to 15 km, the weapons of the third echelon come on stage -- ground-based long and close range antimissiles. Control of the entire antimissile defense system is supposed to be carried out with the help of a special automated quick-action system, capable of conducting all-embracing supervision of the earth surface and space. It is to discover missile launches, calculate the flight trajectories of them, identify and track the warheads, distribute them among hit weapons and give signals to the weaponry to operate.

However, this entire colossal complex can fulfill not only the functions of a shield, but also the task of a space sword Strike space weapons, in the view of many of the most authoritative specialists can be extremely effectively used as offensive weapons, in space to attack and destroy satellites of the opposing side, on earth to hit control and communications centers, power stations, fuel st es, tankers, fields sown to grain crops and so on. In the words of John (Razzer) a U.S. specialist on lasers and an ardent champion of "star wars," with the help of lightning strikes from space it is possible to cause immediate fires in any country and to wreak damage which in 30 minutes can thrown an industrial country back to the level of the 18th century.

[Kasparov] Vladimir Nikolayevich, Western propaganda is trying to instill in people the idea that the U.S. SDI will be able virtually to nullify the danger of a nuclear missile conflict arising. But can one talk about this seriously? In particular we are asked about this by our listener (Sokolova) from Moscow and (Yarovaya) from Petropavlovsk village in Voronezh Oblast. What can you say on this?

[Chernyshev] Well, first of all, it must be said that what the representatives of the U.S. Administration are trying to present is a distinctive myth, a certain covering for the stellar genie which they are trying to set loose from the bottle. In fact, the "star wars" program is an enormous danger to the whole of humanity. First and foremost it must be noted that this program will lead to an undermining of the military strategic parity and a destabilization of the strategic situation as a whole in the world. The logic of nuclear confrontation is such that the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space weapons does not at all pursue defensive goals, but is a course aimed at achieving military superiority. After all, back at the beginning of the seventies the Soviet Union and the United States together had come to the clear understanding that in conditions of parity of strategic offensive forces the acquisition by one side or an additional defensive potential would be equivalent to the acquisition by it of the potential for a first nuclear strike. Incidentially, this supposition, this mutual understanding was enshrined in 1972 in the Soviet-U.S. timeless treaty on limitation of antimissile defense systems.

It is perfectly natural that in conditions of deployment of strike space weapons the other side will not sit back and watch. To restore the violated balance, it will be forced to take measures in response, to step up it strategic potential, either by means of a direct build-up of offensive forces, or through additional defense means, or by means of the one and the other. But even if both sides have roughly equal systems of antimissile defense, even insignificant differences in their efficiency would irreversibly lead to a substantial undermining of military strategic parity.

In this way the appearance of strike space weapons could transform the present strategic balance into strategic chaos, and would inevitably lead to the disappearance of the very concept of stability, the basis of maintaining the peace in a nuclear age. There is also a second danger and an extremely grave one: the move to a new qualitatively and quantitatively more dangerous spiral in the arms race. The scale of military competiton would grow immeasurably. The arms race would acquire an irreversible character and would go out of control. Each country in that case would have the feeling at any time that it was losing in some way, and it would start feverishly seeking more and more new methods of response, and not only in space, but also on earth.

Thirdly, the implementation of the "star wars" program is inevitably linked with an undermining of existing accords on limiting the arms race and strengthening international security, and primarily the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems, which for many years, and at present, has been the cornerstone of the process of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

And finally the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space weapons will incomparably increase the risk of a nuclear war arising. Such weapons are capable of engendering the most dangerous illusion, that it is possible to make the first nuclear strike from under the space shield, while a retaliatory strike can be prevented or at least softened. The spread in the United States of notions separate from reality, of their own invulnerability, may intensify the dream of nuclear superiority among some people in Washington. The likelihood of a nuclear war breaking out by accident will also increase. A situation would be created whereby decisions which are important in principle, and irreversible in consequences, would be taken essentially by machines without the participation of human reasoning.

Without taking account of political will or moral criteria, such a development of events could lead to a total catastrophe, even if the initial impulse were provided by an error, a miscalculation, a technical breakdown in the extremely complex computer systems. After all, the world public knows of numerous incidents in U.S. nuclear weapons, and also cases of false operations and false alarms in the anti-air, anti-missile defense system of the United States. Such errors in conditions whereby space is literally crawling with strike weapons is fraught with the danger of universal catastrophe. The result would be the worst of all worlds -- a world in which there would be a combination of unreliable defense and an escalation of offensive systems. That is why, when it is proposed to the Soviet Union that instead of destroying nuclear arms, the arms race should spread to space as well, it says no firmly. Such a step would mean an intensification of the danger hanging over the world, of a new, insane expenditure of money.

In the nuclear age, life itself demands not competition in weapons, but joint efforts for the good of peace.

'NATO Marathon'

[Kasparov] Mention is frequently made in the press of the term NATO marathon or Atlantic marathon. Andrey Rostovtsev from Kishinev and serviceman Aleksandr Grunin from Abakan ask us to explain what the term means. Here to reply to your question is our correspondent in Brussels, Kirpas Mazheyka.

[Mazheyka] On the eve of the New Year -- and this means as a rule during the winter session of the council of the bloc -- The NATO leadership charts its course for the future. This time, plans were formulated not just for the forthcoming year, but also for the more distant future in light of the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit level meeting in Geneva. But it is evidently still not proving easy to surmount the stagnation in the thinking of the NATO strategists dating back to the period of missile fever. It is hard to find any other explanation for the adoption of a large-scale program for the build-up of conventional armaments at the present session of the Atlanticists. The program, incidentally, is designed to run to the end of the present century.

Washington was again the prime mover and the main fixer behind the dangerous venture. Behind all these plans lies a desire to accelerate cooperation among the military concerns of different countries and substantially to increase spending for militaristic purposes. Meanwhile, everyone has long been waiting for the NATO members to come up with a constructive counterstep which will meet the Soviet proposals half-way.

SHULTZ' REMARKS DURING EUROPEAN VISIT CRITICIZED

'Unrealistic' View of Facts

PM161809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder": "What Is He Driving At?"]

[Text] In West Berlin the other day U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz delivered a report which immediately gave off a cold war odor.

Who was he trying to impress by defending what he knew to be unjust positions, not even trying to make his pronouncement match what is currently known as the "spirit of Geneva"? Anyone who is acquainted with the mainsprings of U.S. policy will easily understand why he chose West Berlin as his platform: It has always been favored by the advocates of confrontation in the United States who now, after Geneva, are demanding "continuing loyalty to the position-of-strength policy" and "no concessions to the Russians" on anything, who dream of reviving the long-discredited Dulles policy of "liberating Eastern Europe from communism."

With one eye on the most reactionary imperialist circles in the United States, Shultz gave a public discourse in West Berlin on how he sees the problems of European security, the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, and the talks on reducing nuclear weapons. Frankly, the secretary of state's approach to these problems is not reassuring.

For example, he puts forward the old idea of revising the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which revanchists of all shades have long been trying to undermine. At the same time, he also tries to revise the Final Act signed by the U.S. President in Helsinki in 1975. According to the secretary of state, the United States, you see, "Does not agree to the inclusion of Eastern Europe, including the GDR and East Berlin, in the Soviet sphere of influence." Let us leave the "sphere of influence" terminology on Mr. Shultz' conscience. But we must not overlook the fact that the secretary of state's pronouncements are a gross infringement of the sovereign right of the East European peoples who have freely chosen the path of socialism. Note that the secretary of state made other slanderous attacks on socialist countries whose peoples, according to Shultz, are merely dreaming of becoming part of "Western democracy" as soon as possible -- of what is in fact a "democracy" of police nightsticks, persecution of dissidents, and mass unemployment. Indeed, the "baggage" Shultz has brought with him on his tour of several socialist countries, as displayed in West Berlin, is highly symptomatic.

His treatment of the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was clearly unrealistic as well. While admitting that is was "worthwhile for both sides," he had no qualms about turning the key issue upside down. Namely, the question of preventing the militarization of space. To listen to Shultz, you might think that the USSR is no longer insisting on a ban on space strike weapons and, because the President displayed "firmness" on the "star wars" question, the "Russians accept the principle of radical reductions in offensive forces."

Yes, the USSR does favor radical reductions; it is proposing that the arsenal of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons capable of reaching one another's territories be halved, but only on the condition that there is a total ban on space weapons. Only on that condition!

Shultz' speech contains the following description of the Geneva summit: "It was born under the sign of realism and developed into a mature exchange of views and ideas." Out of fairness, let us say that Shultz himself made a definite contribution to this. Which makes his report in West Berlin, which can only be described as immature and lacking in realism, sound even more discordant.

'Extinguishing Summit Hopes

LD161733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 16 Dec 85

["Mr Shultz' Overdoings (perederzhki)" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer Aleksey Shestakov writes: London, Brussels, and Bonn; then, West Berlin; afterwards, Bucharest, Budapest, and Belgrade. That is the route of G. Shultz' trip along the European Continent. Commenting on it, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: The U.S. secretary of state's trip is taking place almost a month after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva which roused hopes for a relaxation of international tension and widening trade and contacts.

Unfortunately, one has to admit that the chief of the U.S. foreign policy department is reacting to these justified hopes in a very unusual manner. Having hardly touched European soil, he began to extinguish them, because the main purpose of the secretary of state's voyage turned out to be unrestricted advertising of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" which, as is known, was precisely and ominously called "star wars" and is the major obstacle on the way to a radical reduction of nuclear weapons. At the same time, according to the same NEW YORK TIMES, the secretary of state warned that these expectations should not push the United States toward doubtful agreements." [no opening quotation marks as received]

Importunate publicity always suffers through exaggerations and misrepresentations. G. Shultz did not avoid this in the course of his press conferences: He barely uttered a word without there being some misrepresentation. "The importance and responsibility of the research program (read "star wars") is recognized everywhere," he asserted in Brussels. "The importance of the fact that the United States has this program arouses no conflict at all. In this sense we have obtained support on the part of our allies."

Is it really total support without any conflict? Yes, the British Government has been talked into it, and 10 days ago it signed the so-called "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding." Yes, FRG Chancellor Kohl has promised that the Bonn cabinet will make a decision on the participation of the FRG in the implementation of SDI on the day that G. Shultz returns home -- 18 December. But, French President F. Mitterrand, in an interview with the television company TF-1, once again confirmed his country's refusal to join the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, while Canada, Greece, Denmark, and a number of other U.S. allies also adhere to similar positions in relation to SDI.

The U.S. secretary of state's interpretation of the preparations, course, and results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was full of misrepresentations and distortions. Essentially, he had failed to check his speeches against what had been said in Geneva. In accordance with the theory with which Washington propaganda has armed itself, G. Shultz tried to present the matter as if the Geneva meeting had taken place thanks only to the patience and persistence of the United States. At one of his press conferences he stated directly that his country was in favor of a peaceful political solution to problems by means of talks, but he believed, from his own experience, that strength was the way to peace. As if there had not been the numerous peace initiatives by the USSR which laid the path toward the creation of a favorable climate in Geneva; as if the basic stipulation of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement did not sound out clearly and unambiguously: The USSR and the United States will not strive for the attainment of military superiority....

But even that did not exhaust the propaganda arsenal with which G. Shultz arrived in Europe. During his visit to West Berlin he made statements which could have been made at the time when this city was considered the "front city."

They included words like "pressure" and threat on the side of the USSR. "the suppression by it of freedom in Eastern Europe." In a word, everything which allowed THE WASHINGTON POST to arrive at the conclusion that "the stern statements of Shultz were made in tones reminding one of the 'cold war' . . . ." Having ignored the status of West Berlin, which was defined quite clearly by the known quadripartite agreement, the U.S. secretary of state staged one more demonstration in this city of Washington's policy "from the position of strength" and of unrestricted anti-Soviet rhetoric.

Having begun in West Berlin with statements on the "unnatural and inhuman split of Europe," G. Shultz continued them in the course of his trip. They were so importunate that at the press conference in Bucharest correspondents asked whether one should understand them as the nonrecognition by the United States of the existing borders in Europe and of their inviolability. G. Shultz replied that his statements do not contain any call fo rchanging the existing borders and that he had in mind the "split of European nations." But is it not the United States which, having in fact cut economic, scientific, and cultural links with the USSR and a number of other socialist states, is trying and tried in the past to force by any means their West European partners into taking the same measures?

In this connection many political observers think these sort of statements by a prominent figure in the U.S. Administration is far from being in tune with the positive results of Geneva, with the possibilities of normalizing the international situation as whole and the creation of a climate of trust in Europe which, in particular, opened up after the summit. Who are then those for whom Mr Shultz is trying so hard? Whose interests is he defending?

'Coached' in Cold War Tones

LD152130 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 15 Dec 85

["Contrary to Hopes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Commenting on George Shultz's tour of a number of European countries, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES has noted that the U.S. secretary of state has undertaken his tour nearly a month after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva which both in West European and East European states gave rise to hopes for relaxation of international tension, for expansion of trade and contacts.

Unfortunately, one has to note, however, that these hopes proved to be alien to the U.S. secretary of state. In London, Brussels and Bonn George Shultz devoted much of his time to building up the American SDI programme which is known to be the main obstacle to a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, and consequently, to recovery of the international climate, to the return to detente. Then, accompanied by the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the U.S. secretary of state visited West Berlin on the eve of his trip to a number of East European countries, and used his stay in that city exclusively to emphasize what disunites, but not what unites Western and Eastern Europe.

Resorting to outright anti-Soviet and anti-communist rhetorics, in the course of his West Berlin press conference he exerted quite an effort to call in question possibilities of peaceful coexistence in the European Continent and tried to lay the blame for that on countries of the socialist community.

Some estimations of the Geneva meeting which were made by the U.S. secretary of state are also very far from political realities of the present. Interpreting, Washington style, the results of the summit dialogue, George Shultz was trying to present things in a way as if everything positive which was attained in Geneva is the result of the American policy, primarily the policy from the position of strength. If one is to listen to the secretary of state he might get the impression that the Soviet Union went to the Geneva Negotiations all but exclusively under Washington's pressure, as a result of the "firmness of the White House" which was displayed in the course of deployment of American cruise missiles in Western Europe.

And meanwhile it is generally known that the way to establishment of the favourable climate at the Geneva meeting was laid exactly by the Soviet Union which held that the dangerous course of events in the world can and must be changed by the strength of argument, by the strength of example, by the strength of common sense, but not by power methods, not by launching a new twist in the arms spiral.

Last summer the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended all nuclear explosions, expressing the readiness to immediately resume negotiations on complete termination of nuclear tests. Moscow also reaffirmed unilateral moratorium on anti-satellite weapons tests and made radical proposals on reduction of nuclear arsenals. The Soviet proposals to prevent the arms race from being spread to outer space were accompanied by proposals that the broadest international cooperation be launched in peaceful exploration and uses of outer space to the good of all peoples.

The persistence of George Shultz in upholding in West Berlin the American "star wars" programme, Washington's obvious intention behind that persistence to turn the SDI into a means of demonstrating U.S. "firmness", into a tool of pressure upon the Soviet Union, show that some people in Washington are not going to give up attempts, which have already proved to be an absolute failure, to talk with the USSR from the position of strength. Therefore it is difficult not to agree with the news analysts who, commenting on George Shultz's press conference, query: "Aren't pronouncements by the U.S. secretary of state contrary to one of the basic proposals of the joint Soviet-American statement which was signed in Geneva: The USSR and USA will not be striving to attain military superiority.... [TASS quotemarks, ellipses as received]

Many people in Western Europe, and the United States itself, express the opinion that George Shultz' statements in West Berlin, the tone of his pronouncements, are by no means in line with the positive results of the Geneva meeting, possibilities of normalisation of the international situation as a whole and creation of a climate of confidence in Europe which opened after the Soviet-American summit meeting. Shultz's tough pronouncements are coached in tones reminiscent of "cold war", John Goshko admits in THE WASHINGTON POST.

REVIVAL OF 'MCCARTHYISM' TACTICS SUGGESTED

LD162032 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Office of Personnel Management, a U.S. Government organization, has suggested that the federal agencies once again form investigations commissions of the type that operated in the 1950s.

The brainchildren of Senator Joseph McCarthy, a die-hard reactionary from Wisconsin, those commissions employed the crudest methods of persecuting democratically-minded organizations and individuals. Using scare tactics, threats and blackmail, they tested people's "loyalty" and investigated "anti-American activities."

The ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted the office as motivating its suggestion by the need to protect U S. "security interests."

The arguments used in the 1950s and now are strikingly similar: While McCarthy looked for "Communists" in all federal agencies, first of all the State Department and the Pentagon, it is now being proposed that sweeps be carried out against "spies" and "foreign agents." The first steps along the road have already been taken. A recently signed directive of the National Security Council has bound some 10,000 federal employees, including 4,000 State Department officials, to take lie-detector tests.

Thirty years after much seems to be repeating itself in America. During the period of McCarthyism the Federal Bureau of Investigation kept files on practically every adult American and it was claimed that was needed to promote "freedom" and to protect democracy." On McCarthy's demand the State Department even mounted a campaign of burning books by all progessive writers, which were kept in American libraries abroad. Whereas McCarthy himself, who did irreparable damage to his country, was finally rejected, the methods of McCarthyism have not been. This is borne out by the polygraph directive.

There have been repeated cases where, with the public becoming increasingly vocal against the government's foreign policies, Washington's officials resorted to their favored tactics of "loyalty" checks, repressive campaigns and crackdowns on human rights. It is not accidental, therefore, that those opposing the militarization of outer space and the "star wars" program are being threatened with lie-detector tests and intimidated with the ghost of Senator McCarthy.

U.S. PRESSES NEW ZEALAND TO CHANGE POLICY

LD161941 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] London, December 16 TASS -- The United States is stepping up pressure on New Zealand to make the Lange government drop its anti-nuke policy. Seeking to break the resistance of Wellington, which has banned calls by nuclear-armed ships at the ports of the country and submitted to the Parliament a draft bill to make the ban law, the United States is showering threats at New Zealand. A U.S. Administration official has said in Washington that the decision was taken firmly to tell New Zealand that further military and economic cooperation was in jeopardy. Paul Wolfowitz, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific affairs, was even more explicit: He said that Wellington would be denied access to the U.S. market.

Commenting on these statements, REUTERS points out that the United States has taken off diplomatic gloves in its relations with New Zealand. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the firm anti-nuke policy of the Lange government may set an undesirable political precedent.

Canberra December 16 TASS -- New Zealand will not revise its anti-nuke policy despite U.S. blackmail. The prime minister of the country said in Wellington that the New Zealanders were ignoring those threats.

The draft bill to ban U.S. nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand ports that is being debated by the Parliament enjoys broad support among the population of the island state. Last August New Zealand signed a treaty concluded by 13 participants in the session of the forum of the Southern Pacific countries to proclaim a nuclear weapon-free zone in that region.

BORISOV VIEWS UPCOMING PAKISTANI-AFGHAN TALKS

TA121957 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Vladimir Borisov commentary]

[Text] Another round of talks is to be held in Geneva soon between Afghanistan and Pakistan. I would like to point out that these talks have continued for several years now under the mediation of the UN secretary general's envoy. After this round the UN secretary general's envoy will travel to Kabul and Islamabad for consultation and an exchange of views.

On the eve of the periodical round of talks in Geneva, many people are keen to know whether there is a chance of the talks succeeding and whether, in general, there is any hope that these talks will reach a conclusion. To the first question, one can easily answer that there is certainly a chance. There is also hope that either in this round or in subsequent rounds a breakthrough will be achieved in this problem, because the mere beginning of the talks and their continuation in subsequent rounds in search of agreement and bilateral compromise are cause for hope.

At the beginning of all negotiations the parties believe that despite the depth and intensity of differences, they can reach understanding by merely agreeing to talk. Naturally there are no insurmountable obstacles to Afghanistan and Pakistan achieving identity of views. As far as the Afghan side is concerned, one can have no doubt that it sincerely wants the talks to succeed. It is not inappropriate to note that 5 years ago the Afghan government presented an initiative for a political settlement of the situation and proposed a very clear program for healty relations. This program envisaged the solution to a number of important issues, including agreement on bilateral nonintervention, the return of refugees, and international guarantees for this agreement.

Kabul has made concessions on a number of wishes and demands by Islamabad, and agreed that the UN secretary general or his personal envoy take part in the talks. This initiative by Afghanistan allowed the talks to begin and the process of a political settlement of the problems to be placed on the agenda. This process has reached a stage where a change is necessary to direct talks between the DRA and Pakistan, as well as ensure face-to-face, open, and honorable discussions.

One can cite many instructive lessons from past and contemporary international experience. For example, the existence of serious differences, even if they are very acute and intense, does not negate the necessity of contacts between the two sides, but renders these contacts urgent. The recent meeting of leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva is very fresh and reliable proof of this. Although this meeting did not overcome the differences in approach between the two countries on important problems such as halting the arms race on earth, preventing the militarization of space, and other urgent problems, altogether the summit was positive.

There are no apparent obstacles to direct Afghan-Pakistani talks. The DRA's leadership also justly holds this opinion, but unfortunately Pakistan has another position. This country's refusal to hold direct talks with neighboring Afghanistan should be regarded as a pretext to evade serious and constructive talks and to settle outstanding problems. This has resulted in tension in these two countries' mutual relations. At the same time Pakistan's refusal to hold direct talks is an effort to call into question the reputation, prestige, and legal rights of the DRA and its government apparatus, which is the lawful representative of Afghanistan's million-strong masses. Such a stance can never testify to the sincerity of the Pakistani leadership's statement that it favors a political settlement of the Afghan problem.

The Islamabad regime, instead of helping to improve the atmosphere for the Geneva talks, is again aggravating the situation in border areas. The shelling of Afghan borders and other aggressive acts by Pakistan are continuing, along with the expansion and intensification of psychological warfare against Afghanistan. Recently the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs was forced several times to reject Pakistan's slanderous accusations regarding the situation on the borders. One cannot remain indifferent toward a series of speeches by Pakistan's military leadership in which it is customarily claimed that the danger stemming from Afghanistan (?should serve as a lesson). At the same time, reports on suppressive operations by the Pakistan Army against Pashtun tribes, in response to these tribe's demand to halt the infiltration of rebel bands into Afghanistan across their land, is cause for concern. Such aggressive acts can never aid the normalization of the situation in the region.

It is certain that all these problems make the search for mutual agreements difficult. In this connection, the participatory and organized role of the United States and the provocative meeting of the Afghan counterrevolutionary ringleaders in the United Nations, as well as the hue and cry raised by the Western world's mass media about the gathering of these ringleaders in New York, can never be accidental. Washington encourages Islamabad in its anti-Afghan campaign. To put it precisely, America is leading this campaign but is secretly searching for a political settlement of the tense situation around Afghanistan. On the whole, one should not hasten to draw any conclusion regarding the upcoming Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva. However, not only have the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan pinned their hopes on these talks, but those who desire peace and security in this region and in other parts of the globe are hopeful.

IZVESTIYA DENOUNCES USE OF 'TERROR' IN DRA

PM131154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Ustinov dispatch: "Counting on Terror"]

[Text] Kabul [no date given] -- It happened on the clear, sunny morning of 8 December. Approximately 100 passengers were preparing to board a plane which was to fly from Kabul to Gandahar. The first of them had already mounted the gangway. Loading began at the same time. A very violent explosion suddenly occurred where the suitcases were standing.

Ambulances rushed to Kabul Airport from all the nearest hospitals. On their arrival the doctors witnessed a scene of tragedy. Nine people were dead and more than 70 injured.

As investigations have revealed, the explosive device had been brought to the passenger boarding area in a small "attache"-type case and imperceptibly squeezed between the passengers' belongings. The exploded bomb was intended specifically for terrorist purposes. It was filled with hardened boot nails, small slivers of shell, and automatic and rifle bullets. It is totally obvious that the bandits who manufactured this device wanted to hit as many people as possible.

The next day, 9 December, another explosion occurred at the other end of the capital. It interrrupted studies at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute. The "infernal machine" planted by the dushmans exploded at 12.30 in the institute's laboratory block, where hundreds of students from the electromechanics and construction faculties and many lecturers were at that moment. By good fortune there were no victims: The device had been placed in the lobby, which was empty during studies. Only 10 people were injured, mainly by fragments of glass. The blast knocked out many windows and doors. Expensive instruments and academic equipment were destroyed and damaged.

"If it had happened half an hour later, when studies were coming to an end and the students moving in a thick stream through the entrance door out onto the street, it would have been an irremediable diaster," Nayer, prorector of the Institute's science section, said in a talk with me. "Look what is left of the hall.... We will have to close this building for a long time, and we only recently completed restoration work here after a similar explosion which the bandits organized at the end of June this year. The repairs cost us 5 million afghani. And now everything has to be begun all over again." The inhabitants of Kabul and all of Afghanistan's citizens angrily and indignantly condemn terrorist actions directed against the peaceful population. Suffering crushing defeats in direct clashes with the Afghan army, the hirelings of international reaction increasingly frauently resort to such villainous acts. You only have to recall the explosion at a children's showing at the capital's Ariana movie theater, as a result of which dozens of children were killed and wounded; the explosion arranged at peak time in a Kabul trolleybus, which killed 12 and wounded 26; the explosion in a crowded market area of Kabul, where 30 people suffered. A recent act of sabotage near Qandahar is remembered by all Afghans: a plane with 52 passengers on board was shot down by a bandit rocket while gaining altitude; among them were seven women and six children.... Diversionary and terrorist actions have become an inalienable attribute of dushman tactics. An "educational aid" published in Pakistan for terrorists states directly: "We regard these actions as a most important means of struggle against the republican regime. Their basic aim is to intimidate the population and create disorder." Groups which have undergone special training in Pakistan, Iran, the United States, and a number of West European countries engage in terrorist activities. They physically annihilate and abduct party and state workers, patriots, servicemen, and their wives and children. They organize sabotage in public places, at airports, gasolene storage tanks, water towers, power stations, and on transport. An experienced and ruthless hand, a well thought out system can be seen behind all these actions. It is no secret that members of the U.S. special services are the main mentors of the dushman thugs. Disguised as experts and advisers, 318 American cloak and dagger knights" work at Afghan counter-revolution training centers located on the territory of Pakistan. The authorship of CIA theoreticians is clearly perceptible in the pages of the "training aids" and manuals for the dushmans, although these books and brochures are published by "departments of culture" of emigre reactionary parties and organizations. I was acquainted with one of these "manuals" in the political directorate of the Afghan Army. It is entitled "War Behind Enemy Lines" and is intended for those in the ranks of the "fifth coloumn" of counterrevolutionaries. It contains recommendations of a particular type: How to become legalized, insinuate oneself into people's trust, carry out subversive work in places of residence and at work, cause leaders to quarrel with subordinates and traders with clients, sow rumours, store caches of arms, and manufacture home-made poisonous and explosive substances, -- with detailed instructions, diagrams, methods, and schemes. Was it not from this book that the organizers of the December explosions at Kabul airport and the Polytechnical Institute "drew experience"? The United States loves to hypocritically lament allegedly "flouted rights" in Afghanistan. But while shedding crocodile tears over people, the American protectors secretly orient counterrevolutionaries toward perpetrating cruel terror against the peaceful citizens of Afghanistan and violating the main human right -- the right to life. They urge them to create an atmosphere of fear and chaos on Afghan soil by utilizing every means and method of the policy of state terrorism long since adopted by the U.S. special services in the struggle against countries and governments displeasing to them.

However, the counterrevolutionaries and their guardians should not flatter themselves -- their gamble on terror will be beaten. As for the criminals who carried out the villainous explosions in Kabul for Judas' silver, they will not escape retribution. Virtually all the organizers and perpetrators of the previous terrorist acts which I have mentioned in today's report have been arrested, have appeared before a revolutionary court, and received their just deserts. And these new ones will be no exception....

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NIKONOV'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Tours Vojvodina, Slovenia

PM161113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip to Vojvodina and Slovenia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec -- V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in the SFRY on a friendly visit, has visited Vojvodina and Slovenia. In Novi Sad he met with K. Hajnal, secretary of the presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. The Soviet guest visited the institute of plant and vegetable growing and familiarized himself with the work of the Servo Mihal agro-industrial combine in Zrenjanin.

In Ljubljana, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had a talk with M. Ravnik, secretary of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium, and members of the Executive Council of Slovenia. He visited the Agrostroj Enterprise for the production of agricultural machines, the Emona agro-industrial combine, and also the institute of livestock raising and veterinary science.

In the course of conversations with party and state leaders in Vojvodina and Slovenia and meetings with the party and economic aktiv of enterprises and institutions, there was talk of the further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, in particular in the agro-industrial complex.

V.P. Nikonov told the Yugoslav comrades about the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of activity, the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and the tasks being resolved by Soviet working people in the intensification of scientific and technical progress with a view to the acceleration of the USSR's social and economic development, and briefed them on the Soviet Union's large-scale peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race.

Meets With Belovski, Departs

PM160916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec -- V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, met with D. Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday [14 Dec]. They briefed each other on topical questions of the socio-economic development of the USSR and the SFRY and on the activities of the CPSU and the LCY in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. The conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, also touched on the further development of relations between the two parties and states on the basis of the jointly determined principles and the accords reached as result of summit meetings. A number of problems of the present international situation were touched upon.

V.P. Nikonov visited the J. Broz Tito memorial complex in Belgrade yesterday and laid a wreath.

The same day V.P. Nikonov left for home. At the airport he was seen off by U. Uzelac, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials. USSR Ambassador to the SFRY N.N. Rodionov was among the send-off party.

CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH SFRY

PM170912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Expand"]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec -- A program of cultural cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY for 1986-1988 has been signed here.

The new program, V. Stamenovic, deputy director of the SFRY Federal International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation Institute, stated, is an important contribution to the further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of culture and science, It envisages a considerable expansion of ties between Soviet and Yugoslav moviemakers, historians, and archive workers. Great importance is attached to cooperation between publishing houses and organizations concerned with the upkeep of monuments and nature conservation, universities, and other higher educational establishments. The sides also agreed to hold events devoted to portentous dates in the lives of the peoples of the USSR and the SFRY.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

AU171031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. The meeting, which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

ROSTOV OBKOM DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA 9-14 DEC

PM160940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.D. Pivovarov, second secretary of the Rostov CPSU Obkom, was in the Bulgarian People's Republic 9-14 December. It became acquainted with the BCP's experience in the sphere of improving management, planning, and incentives in social production. The delegation was received by K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

KADAR RECEIVES DEMIDOV IN 'INTRODUCTORY VISIT'

LD131145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Party General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Lt. Gen Cral Demidov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, on a introductory visit. Central Committee Secretary Istvan Horvath and Defense Minister Army General Istvan Olah also participated in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

SHALAYEV, POLISH AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TU TIES

PM131214 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] AUCCTU Chairman S. A. Shalayev received Polish ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek 12 December. Questions concerning the further development of cooperation between trade unions in the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed during the conversation, which took place in a warm friendly atmosphere.

ECONOMIC PLAN PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

PM160904 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] A protocol on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow 13 December. It was signed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and S. Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania State Planning Committee.

During the plan coordination work the sides were guided by the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference, the accords on fundamental questions of Soviet-Romanian economic ties reached during the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and during talks between the heads of government of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the provisions of agreements on the development of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the socialist republic of Romania in 1986-1990.

The measures for the development of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation agreed upon in the course of the plan coordination are aimed at accelerating the process of intensifying and enhancing the efficiency of production by means of the introduction of advanced technology, the improvement of the quality and technical standard or output, and the fuller utilization of both countries' scientific, technical, and economic potential and production capacities. Proposals have been elaborated for the solution of a number of major national economic problems through joint efforts.

As a result of the implementation of the coordinated areas of cooperation, commiodity turnover between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will increase approximately 70 percent in 1986-1990 in comparison with the current 5-year plan period.

USSR-CSSR TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD162128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Today [16 Dec] in Moscow, CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and USSR Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov, signed a long-term trade agreement on mutual exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the period 1986-90 and a protocol on the mutual exchange of goods next year. The signed documents lead to the practical implementation of the program for long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation between both countries for the period up to the year 2000. The volume of mutual exchange of goods in the next 5 years will exceed R73 billion and in comparison with the current 5-year plan will increase roughly by one-third. The value of mutual deliveries next year will be in excess of R13 billion. The long-term trade agreement, in view of the great significance of the joint projects aimed at speeding up scientific and technological progress, sets an expansion of mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment of high technological standard and the fulfillment of measures aimed at further improving them.

Production sharing and specialization, above all in the engineering sector, will also be developed further between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Agreements on cooperation between the two countries in the exploitation of the Yamburg natural gas deposits in West Siberia, the construction of a long-distance gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western frontiers of the Soviet Union, as well as of oil and gas projects in the Caspian lowland were signed in Moscow today.

FRANCE'S MERMAZ DISCUSSES SUMMIT, SDI

LD161311 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS -- Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly of France, returned to Moscow after a tour of the Soviet Union. Today he met in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with a group of members of the Soviet Parliament. The participants in the conversation expressed the shared opinion that the Soviet-French summit meeting in Paris has given a fresh impetus to the development of friendly Soviet-French relations. It was stressed that their deepening and the tapping of all available reserves meets the vital interests of the peoples of both countries and helps improve the international climate.

It was emphasized that despite the differences in their political systems, it is essential for the two countries to jointly look for new approaches and ways of achieving mutual understanding and establishing cooperation. A significant role can be played in these efforts by Soviet and French parliamentarians who have for many years contributed to maintaining traditionally good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

It was stressed by the Soviet side that the USSR, engaging in peaceful, constructive work, firmly stands on the positions of a policy of promoting peace and transition from confrontation to detente. This is borne out by the whole package of constructive and realistical measures proposed by the Soviet Union, whose implementation would lead to a real breakthrough in the development of international relations from the benefit of peace and to progress in banning and scrapping nuclear weapons and in completely delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war. This policy line was convincingly reaffirmed during the Soviet-American summit dialogue in Geneva. But the American "star wars" program is the main stumbling block on the path of resolving the cardinal issue of the times, that of bridling the arms race on earth and preventing its spread to outer space.

It was pointed out that interaction with France, just as with other European states, in preventing the militarization of outer space can make a substantial contribution to improving the international situation in a fundamental way.

Louis Mermaz expressed much satisfaction with his conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. For the first time, he said, he has had an opportunity to have a separate meeting with the Soviet leader. The conversation was very sincere, everything said there is of much interest and, Louis Mermaz said, he will report its content to President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The arms race represents a grave threat to humanity and it is imperative to do everything said there is of muc interest and, Louis Mermaz said, he will report its content to President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The arms race represents a grave threat to humanity and it is imperative to do everything to slow it down and stop it. France, Louis Mermaz said, is opposed to the militarization of outer space, considers the "star wars" project to be dangerous and will not participate in research under the SDI program.

The guest spoke out for further consolidating contacts between the parliaments of the two countries and stepping up Soviet-French relations in various fields.

Taking part in the conversation were Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vladimir Karpov, Sergey Losev and Stepan Chervonenko.

A luncheon was given for the president of the National Assembly of France of behalf of the chairmen of the chambersof the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD161806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- A delegation of the socialist group of the European Parliament led by the group's chairman, Rudi Arndt, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR and the Soviet Committee for European Security and cooperation.

The delegation contains members from socialist and social democratic parties of Belgium, the UK, Italy, Netherlands, France and the FRG.

The delegation was met by Yuriy Israyel, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and other officials.

ANDREYEV ANALYZES FRENCH VIEWS ON SDI

LD161102 Moscow International Service in French 1830 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Station observer Vitaliy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] In his recent address on television, French Defense Minister Paul Quiles criticized the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, [SDI], commonly known as the 'star wars' program. Expressing governmental views, he underlined the danger of attempts to present SDI as a kind of space shield meant to eliminate nuclear danger. President Mitterrand and other French statesmen have the same idea. In fact, the 'star wars' concept, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev creates a fresh danger of conflict which is extremely serious.

This realistic view is shared by numerous sensible political figures in France and by eminent military experts. Thus, Paul-Marie (de la Gorse), illustrious French specialists in military strategy problems has qualified the White House plans as a destabilization program that undermines the foundations of national security. General Gallois, to whom anti-Americanism cannot be attributed, is of the same opinion.

The militarization of space is being energetically fought by the French Communist Party which estimates that deployment of weapons in space would cause a further deterioration of stability and compromise the possibility of controlling arms. The French Socialist Party and numerous public organizations, as well as veterans' associations are also against the siting of space strike weapons, The number of opponents of 'star wars' is rising in France, but there exist forces that obviously play into the hands of Washington. Amongst the advocates of 'star wars' one notes particularly Mr Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and leader of the RPR, [Rally for the Republic] a right-wing party. In pleading the cause of Atlantic solidarity, he supports SDI; but whose interests is the mayor of Paris promoting -- the mayor who misses no opportunity to stress his attachment to an independent policy for France?

The UDF [Union for French Democracy] personalities, foremost the leader of this party's parliamentary group, Jean Gaudin, speaks along the same lines. What they say contradicts [French] national interests. France's association with the U.S. 'star wars' program would put a question mark over its independence and its security. Alignment with Washington, which seeks its own interests, has never benefited France. Its great power status can be defended only when France speaks with its own voice in the international arena, especially on a question as important as space.

Ever wider circles of the French public today think that there is no more important task than blocking the spread of nuclear weapons into space. The USSR poses the question in this way too. It was the theme of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. It is also the objective of all the initiatives of the USSR concerning arms control. But the United States is still banking on 'star wars.' Washington obviously seeks military supremacy. However, the implementation of its programs would make any arrangement on nuclear arms reduction impossible, and would endanger the complex of talks on disarmament.

The Soviet Union and France, these two superpowers, can contribute to protecting space against weapons. The Soviet-French summit in Paris has revealed the existence of points of convergence in this area. The USSR and France have an interest in [ensuring] that space remain free of any weapons. Moscow and Paris are contributing to the peaceful exploration of space. This is demonstrated by the Soviet-French joint space mission in 1982, and the exploration of Venus through the Vega program. These examples prove that space must not serve extermination and war, but the interests of science and peace, concludes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN VIEWS SUMMIT

LD161740 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Stockholm, December 16 TASS -- Despite serious differences between the great powers on a number of major problems connected with the discontinuation of the arms race, the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva has opened up a possibility of a constructive search for ways to mutual understanding and the solution of basic problems of today, Rolf Hagel, chairman of the board of the Worker's Party -- Communists of Sweden, has stated in an interview with the newspaper "NORRSKENSFLAMMAN".

The provision of the Joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the meeting to the effect that a nuclear war should never be started and that there can be no winners in it, as well as the recognition by both sides of the importance of the prevention of any war between the USSR and the U.S., be it a nuclear or conventional one, are of principled importance, R. Hagel stressed. The agreements reached in Geneva on the continuation of meetings between the Soviet and American leaders, on the activization of a dialogue on various levels and on speeding up the work of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons with the aim to prevent the arms race in space and to stop it on earth will promote the success in the consolidation of peace and the removal of the threat of a nuclear war.

Rolf Hagel expressed high appreciation of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the past several years. The USSR moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe, the unilateral decision to stop any nuclear explosions and the proposal on freezing strategic offensive armaments are of great importance. The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union create for it a firm basis on the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Rolf Hagel also pointed out the importance of the proposal put forward by the USSR on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. This constructive idea is broadly supported by the majority of the population of northern countries, he stressed.

FURTHER REPORTS ON HUSAYN MOSCOW VISIT

Talks Continue

LD161801 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- Soviet-Iraqi talks began in the Kremlin today.

Taking part in the talks are:

A.A. Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, E.A. Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, S.L. Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, I.V. Arkhipov, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, B.I. Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR, K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, and V.I. Minin, ambassador of the USSR to Iraq, on the Soviet side.

And Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, Tariq 'Aziz, a deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq, 'Abd al-Jabbar Halil Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs, and Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, Iraq's ambassador to the USSR, on the Iraqi side.

The Soviet and Iraqi sides noted with satisfaction that friendly relations between the two countries are being built on the solid foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, on the basis of the principles, sealed in it, of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Economic ties between the USSR and Iraq, in which the decisive place is held by the Soviet Union's assistance to Iraq with developing a number of key sectors of its national economy, have acquired a large scale and diversity.

The conviction was expressed that the further development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Iraq will meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries and make a positive contribution to the cause of asserting equal and mutually beneficial inter-state relations.

The situation in the Middle and Near East was discussed during the talks from the standpoint of the need to remove the causes behind the unresolved Middle East problem and the continuing Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

The sides voiced concern over the continued explosive situation in the Middle East. They stressed that responsibility for this situation is being borne by Israel, which is pursuing with U.S. approval and support an aggressive and expansionistic policy towards Arab countries and peoples. They reaffirmed that a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only on a principled basis, which would envision the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the lands occupied since 1967 and the ensuring of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent national state.

The Soviet side stressed in this context that today it is important to thwart the attempts to substitute various separate, actually capitulatory deals for a real search for peace in the Middle East.

Such deals in any form are at odds with the lawful interests of the Arab states and are aimed at blocking the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people. Special importance in a search for peace in the Middle East is attached to concerted actions of the Arab countries themselves and to the consolidation of the Arab ranks.

Attention was also attached to the urgent need to overcome as soon as possible differences in the Palestine resistance movement and to restore the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization on a principled anti-imperialist basis.

Gorbachev, Husayn Talks

LD161827 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today had a conversation with Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Iraqi Republic, who is paying a working visit of friendship to the USSR. In the course of the conversation the sides had a detailed exchange of views, discussing questions of the further development of Soviet-Iraqi relations and a number of urgent international problems, including the situation in the Near and Middle East and the struggle of the Arab countries and peoples for strengthening their independence and sovereignty and for a lasting and fair peace.

The conversation passed in a businesslike, frank and friendly atmosphere.

Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Tariq 'Aziz, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic, took part in the conversation.

Husayn Banquet Speech

LD162014 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS -- Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, president of the Iraqi Republic reiterated resolve to develop bilateral contacts between the USSR and Iraq. He made a speech in the Kremlin today at a dinner given in his honour on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Saddam Husayn said that it is the continued Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, the occupation of Arab lands by Israel and the denial of lawful rights to the Arab people of Palestine that constitute the main causes of tension, confrontation and lack of security and stability in the Middle East region. Peace and stability in the region can be achieved only when these causes are removed and when the Arab Palestinian people, fighting under the leadership of their sole lawful representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, exercise their lawful rights in full measure.

The complete and absolutely unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and the normalisation of the situation in that country, the president continued, constitue the main precondition for the restoration of the security, stability, sovereignty and unity of that Arab state.

The president furthermore touched upon the Iranian-Iraqi war. He stated Iraq's intention to build relations with Iran on the principles of goodneighborliness, coexistence, mutual respect for sovereignty, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and the settlement of contentious issues by peaceful means.

Saddam Husayn furthermore reiterated Iraq's striving for the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means, on the basis of the principles of respect for the sovereignty, dignity and lawful rights of both sides.

The president called upon friendly states to make utmost efforts in every field to achieve a fair and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In conclusion he expressed confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and grow stronger.

Gromyko Banquet Speech

LD162319 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS -- Soviet-Iraqi relations have broad prospects and good progress on a mutually beneficial basis in the interests of the peoples of both countries, said Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was speaking in the Kremlin today at a dinner for Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq.

Dwelling on the task of preventing nuclear war, Andrey Gromyko said the issue now is whether the potential for destruction that has been accumulated in the world will be put to use, which means a nuclear catastrophe, or common sense and the general interests of humanity will prevail.

It is being aware of this fact that the Soviet Union approached the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. At those Soviet-U.S. summit talks an important step was taken towards improving the international climate. But that step alone is not enough. The Soviet Union stands for exerting further, even more stubborn efforts to change things for the better.

It is essential that the peoples, Andrey Gromyko said, feel that both powers have in fact embarked on the path of solving the acute problems of the times, which are connected with averting nuclear war. The words of the American side should be followed up with practical actions.

For its part, the Soviet Union believes that the overriding task of the times, that of precluding an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, can and must be fulfilled. The Soviet Union has said more than once and repeats that it is prepared for a radical reduction of nuclear weapons on condition that the door to an arms race in outer space be securely shut.

The existing seats of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world, including the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq conflict, continue to constitute an acute problem of the times.

Speaking about this situation, you and we do not differ in our assessments of the aggressive scheming of the United States and Israel in that region. Both the United States and Israel are trying to force further separate deals on the countries situated there to the detriment of rightful Panarab interests, Andrey Gromyko said.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union does not consider the situation in the Middle East hopeless. It is possible to solve the problems of that region if efforts are applied by all sides concerned and a relevant international conference is convened. The Soviet Union's proposal on this score is well-known. It is only at such a forum, rather than at the battlefield, that a way out of the existing situation should be looked for. Importantly, the conference should search for and find mutually acceptable solutions. We consider the issue of this conference to be of fundamental importance, Andrey Gromyko said.

As far as the Iran-Iraq war is concerned, the Soviet Union's position on it has been expounded more than once. From the very start of that war we have believed and continue to believe now that it is not needed and senseless. It benefits only those who are interested in weakening Iraq and Iran.

In our view, they are acting unreasonably who are calling, contrary to any logic, for continuing the war till "the triumphant end" and view it as a means of settling accounts with the enemy and forcing their political will on it.

The Soviet Union stands for the contentious issues between Iraq and Iran to be settled at the negotiating table rather than on the battlefield where people clothed in military uniform are being killed, Andrey Gromyko said.

The Soviet Union gives its due to the anti-imperialist policy pursued by Iraq on the international scene. The identity of the views held by the Soviet Union and Iraq on many issues of foreign policy is the earnest of the fact that our relations have good prospects for further development, Andrey Gromyko said.

17 Dec Talks

LD170836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Today, Soviet-Iraqi negotiations have been continued in the Kremlin. They are being conducted by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq.

The Iraqi president arrived in the Soviet capital on Monday at the invitation of the Soviet leadership for a friendly working visit.